THE TENTH DAY.

Thursday, the 7th March 1929.

The Assembly met again at 11-30 A. M. on Thursday, the 7th March 1929.

128. Needs of the Parur taluk.

WHEN MR. A. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Member, Parur taluk*) who was the first speaker of the day took up his representation, the Dewan said: I see from the abstract of representations that "the restoration to the Edapalli Chief of the B. Class lands acquired for the railway" is one of your points. Am I to understand that you are going to advocate the restoration of these lands to the Chief? If that is what you propose to do it is out of order. You represent here the needs of the people of Parur and the advocacy of the claims of Edapalli cannot enter into the subject at all.

MEMBER: I withdraw that portion.

The member then proceeded with the following representation:

The months of Dhanu and Makaram instead of Tulam and Vrischigam should be fixed as *kist* months in the Kottayam Division, or at least in the Parur taluk. The harvest will be over usually by the 15th Vrischigam, and paddy will be ready for sale by the 30th Vrischigam. The sale could be actually made and the tax paid, say, within another fortnight. But the tax had under the existing rules to be paid by the 15th Tulam.

Taxation in kind should be abolished in Edapally. Since the recent abolition of taxation in kind in respect of Kandukrishi lands, taxes had to be paid in kind only in Edapally, Vazhakulam, Kalloopara and Trikunnapuzha. It was very hard that such discrimination should be made against the ryots in these places. If taxation in kind could not be abolished in Edapalli, Government should see that when the Swaroopam sought their help for collecting the taxes due, under S. 23 A. of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, the dues should be realised only at the rate of chs. 11 per para.

A dispensary should be opened at Edapally. Edapally had a population of 25,000. The nearest medical institutions were situated at Parur and Alwaye each 8 or 10 miles away from Edapally. The people of the locality were prepared to provide the necessary site, building etc., for a dispensary. The Swaroopam was also prepared to contribute a portion of the expenditure on this account.

The Vernacular Middle School for Boys at Edapalli should be re-built and the standard of the school should be raised to the higher grade. The school was started about the year 1040. The school compound was very narrow and the building very small and rickety. It was

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highly necessary that it should be improved. If the boys' school was shifted to the girls' school building and the girls' school to the boys' school building, a few new buildings would be enough for the boys' school.

A Sub-registrar's office should be established at Edapally. Edapally was at present under the jurisdiction of the Sub-registrar's office at Alangad, which was 9 miles away. There was also too much work for the Alangad office. Three pakuthies *i.e.*, Edapally North, Edapally South and Thrikkakara could be removed from the jurisdiction of this office and put under a new office to be established at Edapalli. The new office was sure to get sufficient work from these pakuthies.

A Village Panchayat and Bench Magistrate's Court should be established at Edapally. Edapally was at present under the jurisdiction of the Village Panchayat Court at Perumpavur, 19 miles away. This was a source of great inconvenience to the public.

A Munsiff's Court should be established at Alwaye or the First Class Magistrate, Alwaye, should be invested with a Munsiff's powers and until either of these was sanctioned, Edapally should be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's Court, Perumpavur, to that of the Munsiff's Court, Parur. Parur was nearer to Edapally than Perumpavur by about 9 miles.

The Second Class Magistrate's Court at Perumpavur should either be re-transferred to Alwaye or Edapally should be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Second Class Magistrate's Court, Perumpavur, to that of the Second Class Magistrate's Court, Parur.

The Parur taluk was very backward in point of facilities of communication. A proportionate portion of the annual allotment for public works in the State should be set apart for the Parur taluk. The following works should also be taken in hand at once:

A new road should be opened from near the 8th mile 4th furlong of the Alwaye-Edapalli road south to the Arakal *kadavu* so as to meet the road opened by the Cochin Government from the Hill Palace.

The Parur-Kuriapalli road should be opened.

The Parur-Edapally road should be extended so as to meet the Edapally-Perandur road.

The Parur-Chathanad road should be opened soon.

A road should be opened from the Edapally-Perandur road to the south so as to meet the road opened by the Cochin Government from Kalur.

A road should be opened from Kottapuram on the Alwaye-Parur road to Thadikal *Kadavu* and from there to Manjali.

The Edapalli-Muvattupuzha road should be completed.

A canal should be opened from the bridge to the east of Edapalli railway station to the bridge to the west of the station. In the absence of such a canal, boats coming from the western landing to the bazar on the eastern side had to travel full 21 miles.

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The Wadathodu running from the bar in the east along the borders of the Vadakkumbhagom and Thekkumbhagom pakuthies should be deepened and extended to the bar in the west.

The Alwaye bridge should be put up without more delay.

The Parur taluk should be divided into two groups and each group should be permitted to return one member to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. Parur was a very extensive taluk, but at present there was only one representative for this taluk in the Assembly. On the other hand the Kunnatnad taluk had two representatives. With the recent abolition of the Alangad taluk, Parur received 9 more pakuthies but Kunnatnad only 3 more. In spite of all these Kunnatnad had more representation. The number of voters was also comparatively smaller in Kunnatnad than in Parur. If therefore the Parur taluk could not be divided into two groups and each group given a member, the pakuthies of the old Alangad taluk should be allowed to return one member, Parur one member and Kunnatnad one member.

A fixed percentage of the agricultural loans issued by Government should be set apart for the Parur taluk. The loans should not be issued through co-operative societies. The interest on the loans should be reduced. Interest should be collected at the same rate as that given by Government for deposits in Savings Banks.

The royalties on trees standing on private lands should be abolished.

Directors of co-operative societies should not be allowed to be re-elected more than twice consecutively. This should be made the rule at least in respect of the societies in the Parur taluk. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies should also be instructed to exercise closer scrutiny over the societies in the taluk, most of which were not being run properly.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Raman Pillai, you had a good deal to say about the requirements of the Edapalli Edavagai. *Prima facie*, schools, dispensaries and so on for the Edavagai are for the Edavagai Chief to provide. In any case I cannot take action on representations made on behalf of the Edapalli Chief.

After careful consideration, it is seen that there is no necessity to open a new registration office at Edapalli.

After careful consideration the High Court express the opinion that a Village Panchayat Court at Edapalli is unnecessary and they are also against your suggestion in regard to the establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Alwaye. The Government are in complete agreement with the High Court in that matter.

What you say about the roads will more approximately come up before the Road Boards, when they are constituted. I am afraid we cannot abolish royalties on trees in Parur taluk alone. Parur must stand with the rest of Travancore in that matter.

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What you said about Co-operative Societies and also any other matter which I have not specified to you in reply will be considered.

129. Needs of Alwaye.

MR. CHEEKU PAILI (*Member, Municipal Council, Alwaye*) spoke on the following needs of Alwaye:

A Munsiff's court should be established at Alwaye. At present Alwaye, Thrikkakara, Kothakulangara, Edapally North and Edapally South were in the jurisdiction of the Perumpavur Munsiff's Court and Changamanad and other pakuthies in the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's court, Parur. These pakuthies were all from 10 to 18 miles distant from the above courts. The access to the courts also lay by a circuitous route *v a* Alwaye. Above all things journey to the courts was very difficult in the rainy season. If a court could be established at Alwaye, it would facilitate the journey to a very great extent. Alwaye was within half a mile of each one of the above pakuthies. The volume of litigation in the regions near about Alwaye also justified the establishment of a court there. In case a Munsiff's court could not be immediately established there, the First Class Magistrate, Alwaye, should be invested with a Munsiff's powers.

The railway bridge at Alwaye should be made fit for cart traffic. Articles could now be taken only in head-loads from the regions to the north of the bridge to the Alwaye market. The number of head-loads that thus came over the bridge to the market on a single day would be about 5000. It was also very difficult for the patients in these regions to go to the Alwaye hospital by the railway bridge. A bridge here was not going to be a costly project. A small road had only to be opened from the northern side of the bridge to the Alwaye-Ankamali road.

A women's hospital should be established at Alwaye. All the women's hospitals in the State were situated in South Travancore. Poor women in North Travancore thus found it extremely difficult to get proper medical aid. If for any reason a hospital for women could not be established immediately at Alwaye, it would be enough if a lady doctor was appointed in the local District Hospital.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Cheeku Paili, you heard what I said-that the Government are in agreement with the High Court that the court you ask for at Alwaye is unnecessary.

Your request for converting the railway bridge at Alwaye so as to enable it to carry cart and carriage traffic should, I am afraid, stand over until Government are certain whether the Shoranur-Cochin line is to be converted into broad gauge in which case it will have to be seen whether the railway authorities are going to convert the bridge into a broad gauge one. I shall ask the Railway Engineer to bear your request in mind.

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